UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Date

Cathy Jerrard
AFCEC/CIBW
706 Hangar Road
Rome, New York 13441

RE: Timing of Shutdown of Steam Enhanced Extraction System at ST-12 Fuels Spill Site, Former Williams Air Force Base, Mesa, AZ.

Dear Ms. Jerrard:

This letter follows numerous discussions over the past several months amongst the Base Closure Team (BCT) concerning the timing of shut down of the Steam Enhanced Extraction (SEE) system. As you know, this month marks the one year anniversary of the "Full Steam Ahead" Event celebrating the significant progress made on the final remedy for ST12. To date, nearly 2.5 million pounds of fuel related petroleum hydrocarbons have been removed from the subsurface in both vapor phase and as LNAPL since the system began operating in October 2014, and thousands of pounds of hydrocarbons still continue to be removed via the SEE system on a daily basis. While we celebrate the commendable success of the SEE system, EPA and ADEQ both remain concerned that significant mass that still remains behind at the site. When Enhanced Bioremediation (EBR) was selected in the 2012 Amendment to the Record of Decision (RODA) for ST-12 it was intended as a polishing step to degrade residual contaminants and it was not anticipated that EBR would be relied upon to address large quantities of potentially mobile NAPL.

Although the rate of LNAPL and vapor recovery has significantly declined from the peak in June 2015, the latest Weekly Progress Report of March 2, 2016 indicates a current average daily LNAPL recovery rate of 1,343 lbs. /day, while over 16,000 lbs. of petroleum hydrocarbons were also removed in the vapor phase just since last week's report. This is still a very impressive rate of mass removal. By comparison, the entire TEE pilot, which operated for 9 months, only

removed 117,902 lbs. of hydrocarbons in total. Over 36 weeks of operation, the TEE pilot removed approximately 3,275 lbs. per week; the current weekly mass removal from the SEE still exceeds the four times the weekly removal rate of the TEE pilot. From that perspective, the SEE system cannot be considered "inefficient". Further, the agencies have not seen any demonstration that EBR technology can achieve similar results. EBR has not been demonstrated to effectively address large quantities of mobile NAPL at any other site. Thus, we are very concerned that remedy failure could be a likely outcome if SEE operations are prematurely terminated.

Please contact us if you would like to set up a call to discuss.

Sincerely,

Carolyn d'Almeida
Remedial Project Manager, EPA

Wayne Miller
Remedial Project Manager, ADEQ